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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01505652

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Abhishek Chaudhary

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
24/08/24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre
Bhai Joga Public School
New Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Like all other elements of tribal life, their art is also, deeply embedded in their culture.

Tribal art providing valuable insights into the cultural perspective.

① Association with Nature

e.g. Santhals making baskets of wooden sticks.

② Importance of religion

e.g. Dokra art of chattisgarh.

③ Aesthetic Appeal

e.g. Patan Patola of Gujarat.

④ Animals are intricate part of culture.

e.g. Pashmina shawls of Bakarwals of J & K

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(5) Culture perspective on subsistence

e.g. Todas art on buffalo & milk

Tribal art providing valuable insights on values of Tribal community

(1) Egalitarian society

e.g. Various ritualistic art of tribals.

(2) Simple Economy

e.g. Paintings of hunting & gathering

(3) Less gender division of role

(4) Simple community based polity

e.g. Art on tribal panchayats where divisions are not imposed.

Hence, we need to preserve tribal art to preserve tribal culture & tribal values.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mahatma Gandhi & Jawaharlal Nehru both played a quintessential role in Indian freedom struggle.

Similarities in approach

① Nationalist at core

e.g. Participation in various movements like CDM, Quit India.

② Proponent of Ahimsa & Gandhian method,

③ focused on mass mobilisation

e.g. intensive role in mobilising masses in CDM, QIM.

④ Society based on equity

e.g. Mahatma Gandhi's constructive work as non swarajist & Nehru's economic policies based on equity.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Contrast in approach in freedom struggle

Mahatma Gandhi	Jawahar lal Nehru
① focussed on simple technology for upliftment of society. e.g. Charkha as life blood of village.	① wanted technology determined development of society, so that freedom movement can involve youth.
② Relied on passivity sometimes. e.g. Delay in launch of CDM in 1930's	② wanted struggle & win approach e.g. during CDM
③ focussed on village society & its emancipation crucial for freedom struggle.	③ focussed more on the urban & trans urban mobilisation of masses.

Although contrastic approaches existed, ultimately the aim was to secure an independent India.

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3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Decolonisation post world War-II accelerated due to many political, economic & geostratgic reasons.

Key factors of decolonisation post WW II

① Weakening of colonial powers
e.g. Britain suffered losses in WW II hence weaken its strength to rule colony

② Mass movements in various African & Asian countries
e.g. India, Srilanka, Myanmar etc.

③ Lack of resources with colonial powers
e.g. War aggravated their financial situation — European powers.

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(4) Emergence of strong leaders in ~~colonial~~ colonies.

e.g. Gandhi, Nehru, Bose in India

(5) Global conscience towards cause of colonies

(6) Establishment of multilateral bodies.

e.g. UN.

(7) Rights of black & Asians were recognized

e.g. Adoptation of UNDHR

(8) Rise of feminist movements in Europe & other parts of world which also advocated decolonization

Hence, due to this, many countries got independence post WW-II.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ministry of Urban development in its annual report highlighted the menace of encroachment of water bodies, which affects waterbodies & its ecosystem negatively

Recreational use

Encroachment Reasons

Residential development

Change of land use

Public infrastructure

Human Encroachment impact on water bodies in urban area

① Loss of biodiversity

e.g. fishes in waterbodies along with surrounding vegetation

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(2) Recharge of aquifers etc.

e.g. Bangalore golf course area over a lake led to decline in GW level.

(3) Pollution of water

e.g. Mumbai's fast urbanisation damaging the water quality of ponds, lakes.

(4) Dumping of domestic & industrial waste in lakes leads to killing of aquatic animals.

e.g. Kanpur's tannery waste in water bodies.

(5) Affect the micro climate of water bodies & surrounding area.

[Need] → Policy on ban of encroachment of water bodies
→ legislation on the same
→ Community participation

Need to fulfill obligation of sustainable development to meet the goals of SDG-14 i.e. life below water.

उम्मेदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Physical features decides the kind & fashion of transportation system.

Physical geographical features
- → Himalayas – e.g. Great Western Himalaya
- → Plains – Northern plain
- → coastal area → East, West
- → Desert → Thar
- → Forest land → central India
- → Rivers / oceans

Development of transportation system influenced by physical feature

① Raw Material

e.g.: In northern plains, embankment for highways made of alluvial soil

② Kind of Transport

e.g.: In Bangladesh inland navigation carry above 30% freight

(3) Technology of development of infrastructure.

e.g. In Himalayas Tunnel drilling is preferred than blasting due to seismic zone.

(4) Mobilising of resources

e.g: Use of locally available labour preferred in rural transport development

(5) Concrete road is preferred in Rainy areas

Physical geographical factors influencing operation of Transport system.

(1) Repair cost of elevation dependent on Geography.

e.g. Landslide zone western Ghats.

(2) Maintence tools depend on geography

e.g: Use of dozers to remove landslide highways.

- Thus, physical geography is intertwined with development & operation of Transport system.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

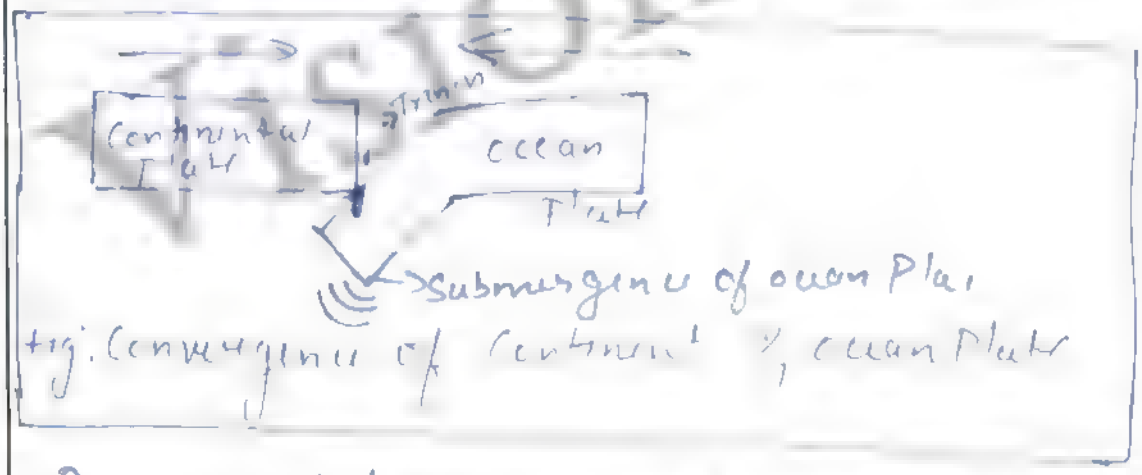
उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ocean trenches are ocean bed geographic feature.

Ocean trenches formation

Ocean trenches formation can be understand using plate tectonic theory of Mackenzie



① Continental & ocean plate converges towards each other due to plate tectonic movements.

② continental plate is slightly thus floats over ocean plate.

③ ocean plate is dense hence submerge below the continental plate.

(4) At the junction of the convergence, there is formation of trench.

Significant characteristics of oceanic relief — Ocean trenches

(1) They are very deep
e.g. Marian trench.

(2) They are abyssal zone
i.e light can't penetrate this deep inside the trench.

(3) Hardly any life is found except some microorganism
e.g. cyanobacteria

(4) They are rugged & robust in topography

(5) Highly unexplored.

Oceanic trench study is essential to understand origin of continents & oceans

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) [10]

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ La Nina
cold phase ENSO

Reasons for increasing Extreme Rainfall Events

Deforestation
Urban heat island effect
Land use change

Rising temperature
eg: IPCC, MoES

Disturbed Ecology
Marine environment affected

Climate change
Global warming
eg: extreme weather events in Island nation

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इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना है
Candidates must not write on this margin

Increase in Poverty

loss of life
ex- landslide in Nainital

Socio Economic Impact

Waterborne Disease
e.g. Dengue

loss of agricultural production
e.g. Loss in wheat production in certain pockets of UP.

damage to infrastructure
e.g. Tehri dam, Sardar Sarovar

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8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसंख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's avg age 29yrs and by 2030, the working age population will be around 65%. However LFPR of women in India is merely 37% (2023)

India can't afford low participation of women

→ As per IMF, if LFPR of men & women are same, India's GDP, will increase by 27% by 2025.

→ Women empowerment.

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→ Women entrepreneurs will be created → create more jobs.

→ Women ~~will~~ move in care economy → 25 crore globally.

→ Women are essential for economic growth as it will move skilling effort in the other sectors.

→ Political empowerment will be done by Indian women in Gender Gaps report in political area is 56.

Thus, in no way we can afford low participation of women in LFP if we want to be a vikasit Bharat by 2047.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Secularization of caste refers to decrease in religious feature in caste.

Progressive Secularization of caste

Globalisation

Modernisation

Reasons

→ Political democracy

→ Modern Education

Westernisation

Urbanisation

→ People are more concerned with caste identity rather caste hierarchy.

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→ Secular hierarchy is more more important than ritual hierarchy.

eg Rise of BSP in UP

However, still some religious features

(1) Caste Endogamy → Perpetuated by Marriage.

(2) Visit to Gotras by various caste people.

e.g. Kul Puja

(3) Still in rural areas Ritual hierarchy more important than secular hierarchy

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per latest NITI Ayog report, India poverty is around 11% by 24 lines bullet out are more than poverty in last 10 years.

Why inequality increasing

- Non Inclusive growth
- Imbalanced regional development
- Govt policies
- Delay in avenues of growth

(1) Although poverty decreased due to various schems like PDS, ABHA, mid day meal, RTE, Skill development, PM Kisan, Atal Pension etc, but this

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उम्मेदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

asset has transferred into a sustainable entitlement for poors

(2) Schemes are discriminatory as the conditions are stringent.

E.g. Matru Vandana → 6000/- only for first 2 childs.

(3) Skill development is not carried out effectively.

E.g. only 20% of people finds NSDC trained trained

(4) The criteria for poverty is too low.

E.g. World bank's criteria of 1$/day

Tendulkar & Rangarajan committee criteria were set at very low range.

(5) Poor inclusive and inclusive regional growth.

Hence, need to reduce inequality & eliminate poverty to fulfill SDG-10 & SDG-1 respectively

11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना

Candidates must not write on this margin

Brahminism & Buddhism are the prominent religious ideologies of India. Often at loggerhead due to various reasons

[Competitive & hostile dynamics]

→ Buddhism didn't agree with infallibility of vedas

→ Buddhism don't encourage eating non veg food as part of dana & dakshina

→ Buddhist's are followers of "shunyavad" but Brahmanism has migrated to philosophies like - Dualism, Nondualism etc.

→ Different ideologies led to conflict in followers. e.g. frequent attacks by kindoms on each other's temples

All of the above hostile & competitive dynamics eventually lead to decline of Buddhism especially during Gupta period of 4th-5th century A.D.

→ This can be understood as follows---

① Funding issue

→ Gupta rulers were patron of Hinduism, hence funding to Buddhist institution & monks declined.

→ Even the infrastructural development seen in Maurya & Kushan period couldn't be sustained due to lack of funding.

→ Buddhist monks & teachers were now on mercy of commoners.

→ Further schism in Buddhism due to various schools formation aggravated already declining Buddhism ideology.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Followers

- In Gita Govindam, Buddha was depicted as Avtar of Vishnu, hence it lead to assimilation of buddhism into vaishnavism
- Followers were not limited to Shudras & Tandalam varna rather were persecuted by other 3 varnas.
- Decline in propagation of buddhism due to decline in followers

Ideology

- Buddhist ideology was a rationalist ideology which didn't believe in Brahmanic tents. Hence alluded common masses.
- It had very rigorous practices of monkhood & nunhood.
- The 8 fold Path of buddhism required a high amount of self control which was difficult for commoners. Hence, it marked the decline of Buddhism.

12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

European traveller's accounts provided immense knowledge of society, culture & polity of medieval period.

Details about empires

(1) Marco polo of Italy gave detailed account of Kakatiya Dynasty under Rani Rudramani Devi

(2) Nicolous highlighted the administrative structure under Devaraya-I of Vijaynagar empire.

(3) Nikitin highlighted the political decentralization under Krishnadeva raya of Vijayanagar empire.

(4) Duarte Barbosa gave detailed

account of economy of Vijaynagar empire.

(5) Domingo Paes highlighted the caste system of South Indian empires like Vijaynagar.

(6) Fernando Nuniz gave detailed account of how the Vijaynagar empire was declining under the leadership of last kings.

(7) Thomas Roe account of Mughal empire.

Shaping Understanding of people

(1) Rare account of Social life of people -

Eg:- Marco Polo's account of social system in Kakatiya dynasty.

(2) Social rigidity & hierarchy in South Indian empire eg. Vijaynagar.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Economical aspects details of mughal empire by Fernando Nuniz

(4) Status of women in Vijaynagar empire was highlighted. women did
- Astrology
- Vastliy
- Soothsaying.

(5) Vasco degama gave detailed account ~~of~~ of the cultural practices of calicut.

(6) Duarte Barbosa highlighted the rigid caste system & its impact on economy of empire of South India.

The accounts of European travellers gave intricate details of Mughal empire which improved our understanding of society of medieval India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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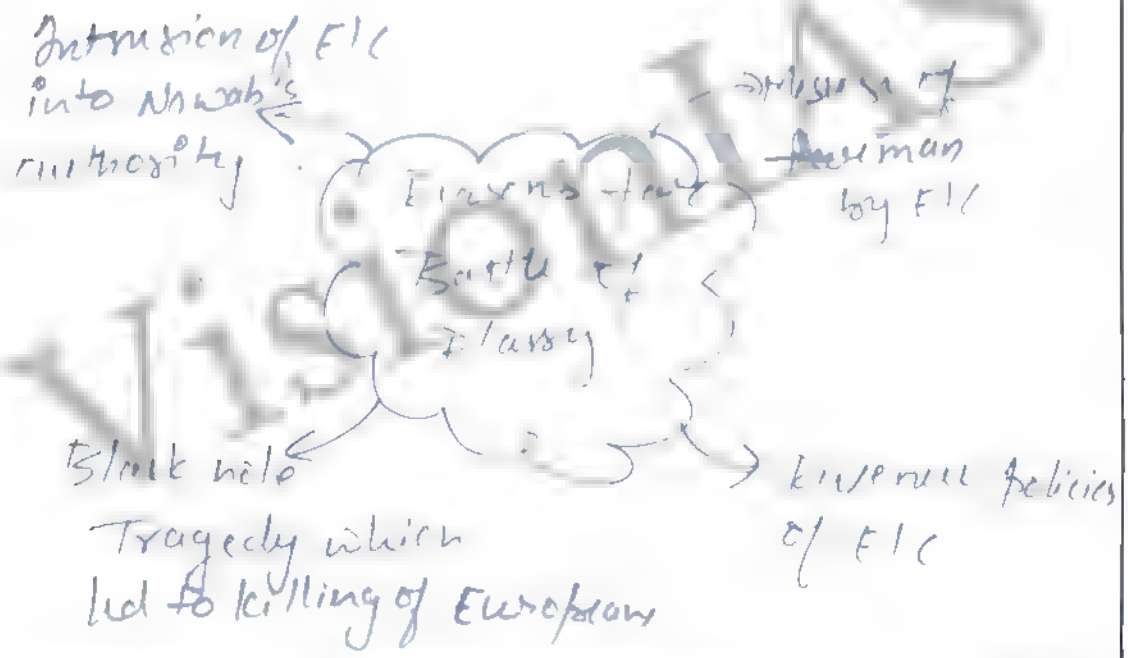
13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Battle of Plassey of 1757 was fought between Nawab of Bengal & East India company.



Battle of Plassey changed course of Indian History

① Established strong foothold of East India company in North India

② Enhance Britishers confidence to conquer

and control more area of India.

e.g. seen in Battle of Buxar 1764

(3) Gave Diwani Rights to EIC which led to constant stability of revenue

(4) Along with Madras, now EIC has a foot in Bengal also, which acted as a bastion of North India.

(5) This victory of Britishers challenged the Mughal authority directly.

(6) This era of puppet rulers of EIC started, which eventually led to subsidiary alliance.

ex- Mir Jaffar after Battle of Plassey.

Battle of Plassey changes course of world history

---

(1) Made Britishers more stronger in Asia compared to French, Dutch & other European powers.

e.g. seen in Battle of Beras with Dutch

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Pushed other super European powers to further eastward.

e.g. Dutch & French established colonies in South East Asia.

(3) Gave Britishers access to Myanmar & China

(4) Impetus to Britishers to secure its Frontiers.

e.g. Afghan wars in 19th century.

(5) Gave Britishers strong upper hand in conflict with French in North America.

(6) Secured trade routes of Bay of Bengal

(7) Enclusive rights on trade from India in next coming years.

However, despite the British victory of battle of Plassey, a lot more was need to be done to institutionalize its administration over India. This was done via various regulating acts like 1773, 1791 etc.

14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The partition of India was decided in 1947 as per Mount Batten Plan.

Inequality

→ Poverty was more

→ land was limited

→ Population was more

Difficulty to rehabilitate in bengal

Polarisation of mass

Hatred among people

Regional Disparity

→ Riots in Bengal

→ Difficult security border near the Sundarbans.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस अंशिष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना

Candidates must not write on this margin

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15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is dependent on coal for its 70% of electricity needs i.e. (~240 GW) & 40% of overall energy needs.

[Energy Paradigm in India (2022)]

Electricity

Coal – 240 GW

Renewable energy – 160 GW

Overall Energy

Coal – 40%

Oil – 25%

NG – 5%

Renewable energy – 30%

[Economic ~~cost~~ cost of transition]

① Phasing out coal requires huge investment on renewable energy, i.e. close to 100 B$ per year as per NITI Ayog.

(2) It will require large infrastructure development.

(3) Mobilisation of resources for transition will affect economic growth of country.

(4) Employement will be affected as transition will make millions unemployed for a period.

(5) Fiscal boundaries can't be maintained e.g. fiscal deficit target of 4.5% by 2025-26.

(6) Socio-Economic development of masses requires dependence on coal. eg: 20% population BPL (NITI Ayog)

Social cost of transition

(1) Health & Education sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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are struggling to reach optimum level of expenditure

NEP target of Education expenditure – 6% of GDP

Actual – 3% of GDP (2023)

Health expenditure target – 3% (NHP)

Actual – 2.1%.

This transition will affect Indian government ability to carry out inclusive development & balanced regional growth.

[Mind of the Heart]

→ As Hon'ble PM said, we need to phase down coal not phase out

→ Invest in adaptation measures

eg – Talcher Qiagen

→ Invest more on renewable energy

→ Common but differentiated responsibility as per Paris agreement & L&D fund.

Hence, we need to work on above measures to secure net zero emission by 2070 & adapt to coal energy fallouts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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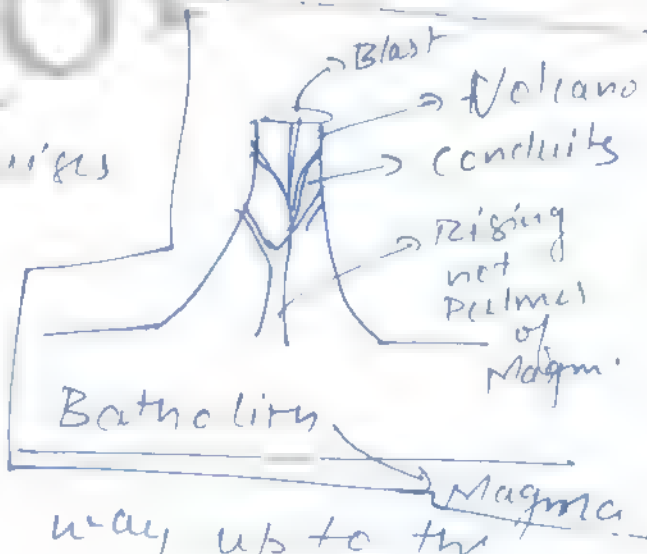
Volcanoes is conduit for the flow of magma from the interior of Earth to the surface.

Process of formation of Volcanic Calderas



① The magma rises from interiors of earth & tries to make way up to the surface.

② It forms a network of conduit on its way up.

③ The magma is acidic & has high viscosity

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(4) Due to high viscocity it gets into hard form & can't flow easily.

(5) When the hot magma rises it increases the pressure at the top lid of volcano.

(6) It leads to blasting of top layer & magma erupts out from it.

(7) The composition of Acidic magma is Fe (Iron), Si (silicon)

(8) This leads to a beautiful scenic view of volcano.

Calderas scenic beauty of the region

(1) These volcanoes have steep slopes.

(2) The landscape is barren

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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(3) It gives clear view of rising volcanos fumes.

(4) The temperature of area ~~various~~ varies to a wide range at day & night.

e.g. caldera of Latin America.

Hence they give a aesthetic sense to the tourist & attract people to visit these places.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per IPCC, there is more than double increase of heatwaves in last decade compared to previous decades.

Reason for increased frequency & intensity of heat waves

(A) Anthropogenic reasons

(1) Remote Jungles.

eg urbanisation at rampant pace. 33% deforestation limit in cities in India.

(2) Cutting of trees → Afforestation

(3) Encroachment in conservation eg. Bangalore Golf course.

(4) Emission from industries

eg. India's GHG from energy sector is 60%.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Climate change

- Influencing monsoon over India, erratic monsoon & increased rainfall
- Increase in Global temperature.
  e.g. IPCC → avg temp rising by 0.3°C per century.
- Melting of glaciers
- Rise in sea surface temperature, ~~no longer~~ less reflecting effect of sea ~~pushes~~ cold breeze to coastal area.

Impact on food security

① Decline in agriculture production.
e.g. FAO report suggest by 2040, 900 million mouth to feed, but increasing heat waves will hamper this

② Decline in Fisheries
↳ e.g. Marine production affected in various countries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Nutrition value of food grains decreasing due to climatic factors & heat wave.

e.g. Increase in anaemia/malnutrition

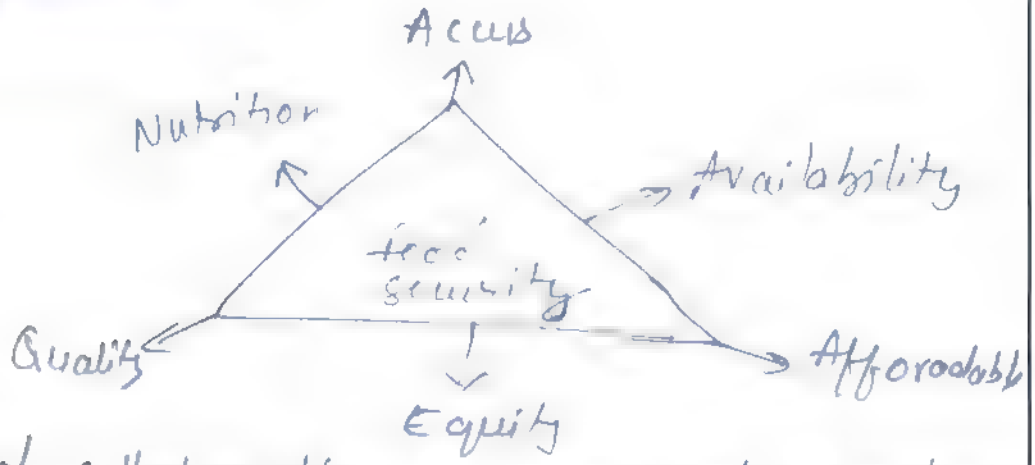
(4) Disp of price of food grains will impact food security

(5) Equity in distribution of food grains will be affected.

(6) Storage of perishable food grain difficult due to heat waves.

e.g. May affect PDS

Way forward.



Global collaboration is required to mitigate risk of heat waves & ensure food security

18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Grassland biome's are form of ecotone that are intermediate to forest & desert Biome.

Characteristics of Grassland Biome

Atmospheric characteristics

(1) The temperature is mild around 30°C

(2) Rainfall is scanty

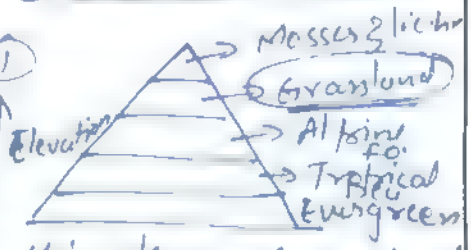
(3) Humidity is lower than Tropical areas.

(4) Soil moisture is more than that in desert.

(5) Winds carry a bit of dryness but not as high as that in deserts.

Examples of Grassland Biome in India

(1)



Himalayan Grassland beyond 2000mt W.

(2) Shola Grassland of Western Ghats

(3) Banni Grassland of Gujarat

(4) North East Grassland

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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flora & fauna in Grassland

① Grasses are tall as well as short in some region.
e.g. Alpha Alpha grass

② The roots are not deep.

③ Short grasslands have nutritious grasses.

④ The growth of grass is maintained by rainfall and fire.

⑤ Fauna consists of variety of animals.
e.g. Great Indian ass in Banni Grassland.

⑥ The terrain is not undulated but plain. e.g. Banni Grassland.

⑦ In Sirohi grassland, the terrain is inclined

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Threats related to Bonni Grassland

= Bonni Grassland of Gujarat

fig: Bonni Grassland

(1) loss of Biodiversity

eg: Introduction of Invasive Alien Species Juliflora, brought in 1970's by forest department.

(2) Migration of Indigenous community of Maldhari of Bonni area.

(3) Near Extinction of wild ass.

(4) Diseases in the wild animals.

(5) Rampant industrialization in nearby area.

(6) Climate change induced threats leading to decline in growth of grass & increase in barren land.

Hence need to restore grassland & meet target of SDG-13 & 15 i.e. Climate action & life on land.

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19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों मे दीजिए)
India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India follows a positive model of secularism wherein there is no strict separation of state & religion

India's Secularism

→ Equal closeness to all religions

→ Equal distance from all religions

India's secularism challenging inter-religious domination

(1) No state religion

(2) Preamble states India is secular

(3) Fundamental Rights → related to freedom of Religion. Article 25–28

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(4) Rights of minorities under article 29 & 30

(5) Article 356 ~~states~~ ~~on~~ imposition if states follow Anti secular activities (S.R. Bommai Judgement)

(6) Religious slurs/speeches are considered Hate speech under IPC.

(7) Judiciary proactive stance on secularism eg. Sabarimala case. This ensures that is no one religion dominating over another.

Secularism challenging Intra religious domination.

(1) Division based on Varna is no longer a norm in Independent India.

(2) Dominant caste in any region are now put equal to others with one person one vote system & democratic polity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Discrimination & domination by Ashraf's in Muslim community over Ailraz is not longer accepted in legal system.

(4) untouchability is a legal/criminal offense.

Article-17

(5) Right to equality under article 14 ensures no person is higher law in front of law.

(6) In christians → Protestants & catholics are considered equal in all areas to ensure intra religious secularism.

However still, intra religious discrimination persist –

(1) Hathras rape case – SC women rape.

(2) Atrocities by Thakurs over Pasis in Mohona village.

(3) Discrimination of Dalit sikhs.

(4) Ailraz muslims considered inferior to Ashraf.

Hence, need to ensure that secular fabric is maintained for a functional society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's 33% population lives in cities. Out of which, 9% of population in urban areas is living below poverty line as per NITI Ayog.

India cities - landscape of stark inequality & social Exclusion

① Lack of infrastructure facilities for urban poor.

e.g. 1/3rd of slums don't have water supply.

② Lack of sanitation & hygiene

e.g. 66% ~~don't~~ slums don't have waster water line.

③ Development of Gated communities lead to Rent seeking behaviour of urban elites → further increase

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inequality.

(4) Poverty in Urban area is ~~increasing~~ high.

e.g. During covid the poor class suffered more due to loss of livelihood due to lockdown.

(5) Migrant labours → often miss out on voting opportunities in election due to fear of loss of wage.

(6) Cultural inequality in cities due to rise in consumerism.

(7) Dismal condition of health infrastructure

e.g. Doctor to patient ratio in India is 1:834 (WHO prescribed 1:1000)

(8) Education for poor is inaccessible due to high fees in pvt schools & lack of infrastructure facilities in public school. primary

eg - 50% of govt schools don't have Boundary wall, playground, Benches etc (UDISE+)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However, the scenario is changing as India is focussing on inclusive development

1. Health infrastructure has developed under New Health Policy.
2. Ayushman Bharat Insurance of 5 lacs.
3. Right to education → free education upto 14 years.
4. Public distribution system → targetted delivery of food grains to 50% of urban poor.

Steps for Egalitarian Urban areas

- Development of social infrastructure
  - Health → AIIMS
  - Education → Primary, Secondary, Testing schools under NEP
- Physical Infrastructure → Public transport under AMRUT, Smart city mission
- Saturation of social schemes.
  - e.g. DBT, Atal pension yojana, Bima Yojana, Matru Vaya Vandana Yojana

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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